

THE KALIDA VENTURE.

Equal Laws, Equal Rights, and Equal Burdens—the Constitution and its Currency.

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KALIDA, PUTNAM COUNTY, OHIO, FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1854.

WHOLE NO. 639.

Ups and Downs: Wealth and Want. The Drunkard's Home.

"I declare I have a mind to put this bed-quilt into the wash to-day;—it don't really need to go, either, but I believe I'll send it down."

"Why will you put it in, Mary, if it does not need to go?" asked old aunt Hannah, in her quiet but expressive way.

"You see, aunt, we have but a very small wash to-day; so small that Susan will get through by one or two o'clock, and I shall have to pay her just the same as though she worked till night."

"Stop a moment, dear," said the old lady, gently. "Suppose you were in the situation poor Susan is, obliged to toil over the wash-tub six days out of the seven for the bare necessities of life, would not you be glad once in a while to get through before night, to have a few hours of daylight to labor for yourself and family, or to rest? Mary, dear, it is a hard, hard way for a woman to earn her living, beggar as the poor creature is, and I think this is the fourth day in succession she has risen by candle-light and plodded through the cold here and there to her customers' houses. Let her go now if she gets through, who knows but she may have come from the sick couch of some loved one, and that she counts the hours, till she can return, fearing she may come too late. Put it back on the bed, and sit down here while I tell you what one poor washerwoman endured because her employer did as you would to make her wash." And the old lady took off her gloves and wiped away the tears, drops that had gathered in her aged eyes, and then with a tremulous voice related the story.

"There was never a more blithesome bride than that of Ada Barclay; never a maiden who went to the marriage altar with higher hopes. Wedding the man of her choice, he who was dearer to her than her own existence, a noble fellow, it was no wonder that soon seemed a golden wail from Eden. Few indeed have a sunnier life in prospect. And for ten years there fell no shadow on her path. Her home was one of beauty and rare luxury—her husband kind, gentle, and in the days of courtship, winning her love every year in his profession, adding new comforts to his home, new joys to his friends—and a little crib stood by her bedside, its tenant a golden haired baby boy, the image of its father, and dearer to those wedded lovers than aught else could offer.

A series of misfortunes and reverses occurred with startling rapidity and swept from them everything but love and their boy. Spared to one another and to that, they bore a brave heart, and in a distant city began anew their fortunes. Well and strongly did they struggle, and at length began once more to see the sunlight of prosperity shine upon their home. But a little while it stayed, and then the shadows fell. The husband sickened and lay for many a month upon a weary couch, languishing not only with mental pain, but of victims for food and medicine. All that she could do, the wife did. She went from one thing to another, till at length she, who had worn satin and pearls upon her bridal day, toiled at the wash-tub for the scantiest living. Long before light she would rise every morning and labor for the dear ones of her lowly home, and then with many a kiss upon the lips of her pale companion and sleeping boy, start out through the cold deep snow, grope her way to the smoky, gloomy kitchen, and toil there at rubbing, pounding, rinsing, starching. And when night came, with her half dollar she would again grope through the cold and snow to her oftentimes lightless and fireless home, for her husband was too sick to tend the fire or strike a light. For six weeks at one time, she never saw the face of her husband or her child, save by lamplight, except on Sabbath. How glad she would have been to have once in a while a small wash gathered for her!

"Ada," said he, in almost a whisper, "I want you should try and get home early to-night—be home before sundown, do, Ada."

"I'll try," answered she with a choked utterance.

"Do try, Ada. I have a strange desire to see your face by sunlight—to day is Friday—I have not seen it since Sunday—I must look upon it once again."

"Do you feel worse, Edward?" asked she, anxiously, feeling his pulse.

"No, no, I think not, but I do want to see your face once more by sunlight. I cannot wait till Sunday."

Gladly would she tarry by his bedside till the sunlight should have stolen through their little window—but it might not be. She was penniless, and must go forth to labor. She left him, sweet kisses and sweet words whispered in love's tones, reached the kitchen of her employer, and with a troubled face waited for the basket to be brought. A beautiful smile played over her face as she assayed its contents. She could get through easily by two. Love and anx-

ety lent new strength to her weary arms, and five minutes after the clock struck one, she hangs the last garment on the line, when the mistress came in with a couple of bed-quilts, saying, "As you have so small a wash to-day, Ada, I think you may do these yet." A wail of agony was smothered—she rubbed, rinsed and hung out. It was half-past three when again she started for home—on hour too late. And the aged narrator sobbed.

An hour too late. Her husband was dying—almost gone. He had strength to whisper a few words to the half frantic wife—to tell her how he had longed to look upon her face, and that till two he could see, but after that he lay in the shadow of death. One hour she pilloved his head upon her suffering heart, and then—he was at rest.

But for the thoughtless exaction of her mistress, she had once more seen the love-light flash in her husband's eyes, and he, have looked upon her who was so dear to him.

"Mary, Mary, dear," and there was a soul-touching emphasis in the aged woman's words, "the kind to your washerwoman;—instead of striving to make her day's work as long as may be, shorten it, lighten it. No woman on her bridal day expects to labor in that way."

"You have finished in good season to-day, Susan," said Mrs. Morton, as the washerwoman, with her old cloak and hood on, entered the chamber to ask her to do so.

"Yes ma'am, that I have, and my heart, ma'am, is relieved of a heavy load too. I was so afraid I should be kept till night, and I am needed so at home."

"Is there sickness there?" said aunt Hannah, kindly.

Tears gushed to the woman's eyes as she answered, "Ah, ma'am, I left my baby most dead this morning, he will be quite as to-morrow, I know it, I have seen death too many times, and now but a child of nine years to tend it. And grasping the money she had toiled for while her baby was dying, that dead it might have a decent shroud, she hurried to her dreary home."

They followed her, the young wife who had never known a sorrow, and the aged matron whose hair was white—followed her to her home—the home of the drunkard's wife, the drunkard's babes. She was not too late. The wee boy yet knew his mother, yet craved a draught from her loving breast. Until midnight she pilloved him there, and then kind hands took from her the breathless form, closed the bright eyes, straightened the tiny limbs, bathed the cold clay and folded about it the pure white shroud. Yes, and did more: They gave, what the poor so seldom have, time to weep.

"O, aunt," said Mrs. Morton, with tears in her eyes, as having seen the little coffin borne to his last home, they returned again to their own happy one, "if my heart blesses you, how much more must poor Susan's. Had it not been for you, she would have been too late—the baby would not have known its mother. It has been a sad lesson—I shall always now be kind to the poor washerwoman. But aunt, was the story you told me a true one—all true, I mean?"

"The reality of that story whitened this head when it had seen but thirty summers, and the memory of it has been one of my keenest sorrows. It is not strange that I should pity the poor washerwoman, Ada and aunt Hannah are one."

Nine Mormon preachers from the Territory of Utah arrived at St. Louis last week. They were sent to various parts of the United States and Europe, as missionaries to propagate the principles of the Mormon faith. They left Salt Lake City on the first of May, and were only twenty three days traveling to Fort Leavenworth, about eleven hundred miles.

It would seem from chemical examinations that the increase in the weight of bread obtained from a given quantity of flour, as exemplified by M. Journe at the Marylebone Workhouse, is no real gain. By the addition of a substance having great power to retain moisture, the amount of water in the bread is largely increased, while the nutritive elements remain the same, more bread appears to be got from a sack of flour, but there is no real increase in the amount of food.

The ladies of Marysville, Ky., recently presented a pair of pantaloons to Miss Lucy Stone in due form. Miss Lucy accepted the pants, but says she would have done so with a much better will if they only had a man in them.—O. State Journal.

The medical properties or effects of green lettuce are not generally known. The eater of this salad takes a portion of narcotic substance, similar in its properties to opium, which it contains, and any one will discover that his head is affected after indulging freely in the article.—Even at night, it causes sleep and allays the tendency to a nervous irritation.

LAWS OF OHIO.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT To regulate the fees of Clerks of the Courts of Common Pleas.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the Clerks of the several Courts of Common Pleas, and District Courts of this State, shall, for services hereinafter specified, when rendered, receive the fees hereinafter provided, and no more.

Sec. 2. For docketing each case in appearance docket, ten cents; for indexing each case in some direct and reverse, ten cents; for entering the voluntary appearance of plaintiffs and defendants, ten cents each; for filing each precept, pleading, writ, order, deposition, undertaking, bond, notice, verdict, transcript, exhibit, warrant of attorney, indictment, affidavit, bill of exceptions, or other necessary documents, five cents; for taking each affidavit, fifteen cents; for issuing each summons, summons in error, notice, capias, or order of arrest, order of delivery, order of attachment, order of injunction, mandamus, mandate, execution, libens corpus, attachment for contempt, order of reference, writ of duces, writ of partition, order or writ of sale, or any other order or writ, (excepting a subpoena) wherein a number of words does not exceed three hundred, thirty cents; for issuing any such writ, execution, or order, (excepting a subpoena) wherein the number of words exceeds three hundred, ten cents for each one hundred words; for entering an order to advertise, twenty cents; for entering proof of publication, ten cents; for entering a rule for pleading, five cents; for taking an undertaking, bond or recognizance, thirty cents; for taking justification of bail, on notice, fifty cents; for endorsing or entering allowance of bail, five cents; for entering an exoneration of bail, ten cents; for entering the return of each writ or order, (excepting executions and subpoenas) five cents; for entering an appointment of a guardian for suit, ten cents; for issuing venire for jury, to be charged in each case wherein there is an issue made up, fifteen cents; for impaneling a jury, in each case tried by jury, and administering the oath, fifteen cents; for a certificate to each tales juror, for his fee, ten cents; for calling and entering each tales juror, five cents; for swearing, constituting, in each case tried by jury, five cents; for issuing a subpoena wherein there is but one witness named, ten cents; and for each additional name on the subpoena, five cents; for swearing each witness and making entry of same, five cents; for entering attendance of each witness, five cents; for a certificate to each witness for his fee, ten cents; for issuing a certificate of qualification of a witness for grand jury, ten cents; for entering each case on the bar and court calendars of each term, ten cents; for indexing each case, ten cents; for each term the same shall remain on the docket; for entering an order, verdict, rule or judgment, on the journal, when the number of words does not exceed one hundred, ten cents, and ten cents for each additional one hundred words such entry may contain over that number; for transcribing or posting an order, verdict, rule or judgment on the appearance docket, ten cents; for entering satisfaction of a final order, or judgment, to be taxed as an item of original costs, ten cents; for entering an assignment of a judgment or final order, ten cents; for entering each continuance, discontinuance, dismissal or settlement of a case, ten cents; for entering a notice of appeal, ten cents; for entering on the journal the finding of an indictment, ten cents; and entering on the journal any plea not required to be in writing, ten cents; for polling a jury, when required, fifty cents; for attending to the striking of a special jury, and issuing a venire thereof, one dollar; for drawing a cost-bill which shall be taxed but once in each case, forty cents; for making up a complete record in each case, ten cents for each one hundred words such record may contain; for making out copies of process, pleading, records, files, or any proceedings in a case, (with the seal annexed when required by a party or the law) ten cents for each one hundred words; for docketing each execution issued, ten cents; for making direct and reverse index to each execution issued, ten cents; for entering and recording the return of an execution where the number of words does not exceed one hundred, ten cents; for entering and recording the return of an execution where the number of words exceeds one hundred, ten cents for each one hundred words; for each certificate with the seal of the court annexed, excepting when affixed to a copy required by a party, or the law, fifty cents, for each certificate to which the seal of the court is not required, and not herein otherwise provided for, twenty-five cents, for a search of files, records, or dockets, excepting for a party or an attorney, ten cents; for taking and entering a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States, and for a certified copy of such entry under the seal of the court, twenty-five cents,

for entering the final admission of an alien, the rights of citizenship, and for a certified copy thereof, under the seal of the court, twenty-five cents, for issuing license to a peddler, fifty cents, for issuing license to an auctioneer, a ferry-keeper, or any other license ordered by court, fifty cents, for receiving poll books of justices' elections, certifying elections therefrom, administering oath and entering same of record, one dollar, to be paid by each justice on receiving his commission, for receiving and disbursing moneys, (other than costs and fees,) paid over to such clerk in pursuance of an order of court or on judgments, and which have not been collected by the sheriff or other proper officer, on order or execution, to be taxed against the party charged with the payment of such money, a commission of two per centum on the first thousand dollars, and of one per centum on all exceeding one thousand dollars.

Sec. 3. That the fees accruing to the Clerk for services rendered by him in any criminal case, wherein the State fails to convict, or to collect the costs during the next vacation after sentence, shall be paid out of the county Treasury, on the order of the county auditor, which shall issue upon the certificate of said clerk.

Sec. 4. That for drawing each grand jury and issuing a venire therefor, the clerk shall receive a fee of one dollar, for certifying for fees of each grand juror, ten cents; and for all services rendered to the grand jury he shall receive the same fees as are allowed for similar services in a cause pending in court, the same to be paid out of the county Treasury, in the same manner as the fees specified in the preceding section.

Sec. 5. That the several clerks of the said courts shall receive from the Treasuries of their respective counties, in the same manner as the fees specified in the last two preceding sections, the following fees for miscellaneous services, performed by them respectively: for making out abstracts of elections, (except justices' elections), for each one hundred words, ten cents; for each certificate, with the seal of the court attached to abstracts, fifty cents; for certifying for fees of judges and clerks of elections, ten cents each; for certifying the enumeration of white male citizens over the age of twenty-one years, to the Secretary of State, one dollar, and for filing each list of such enumeration, ten cents; for appointing jurors to the several townships, copying the names, and placing the same in the jury-box, three dollars annually, for making up and completing general indexes, direct and reverse, of all judgments, final orders and decrees, fifteen cents for each case so indexed, for making out lists of unclaimed costs, and paying the same to the Treasurer, five per centum on the amount of money paid, for reporting annually to the County Commissioners the amount of fines assessed by their respective courts, one dollar; for reporting annually to prosecuting attorney, amount of fines and costs, collections thereon, &c., three dollars; for reporting annually to Auditor of State as to collection of costs in Pauper's cases, one dollar, for each civil jury list certified to county Treasurer, fifty cents, for distributing the laws, journals and documents of the State, five dollars annually.

Sec. 6. That the county commissioners shall furnish to the clerks of courts of their respective counties, all the blank books, blanks, stationery, and all other things necessary to the prompt discharge of their duties, all which articles the clerks may for themselves procure, and shall be allowed for upon their certificate.

Sec. 7. That the act entitled "An act to regulate the fees of the clerks of the courts of common pleas," passed May 1, 1852, and section fifty-two of the act entitled "An act to regulate the election of State and county officers," passed May 3, 1852, and section three of the act entitled "An act to provide for collecting the statistics of crime," passed May 1, 1852, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 8. That this act shall take effect, and be in force from and after its passage.

F. C. LE BLOND, Speaker of the House of Representatives, ROBERT LEE, President of the Senate, pro tem. May 1st, 1854.

AN ACT To abolish the office of Commissioner of the State Land Office at Defiance, to provide for the sale of Lands to actual settlers, at said office, and to create the office of Land Agent.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the office of Land Commissioner of the State Land Office at Defiance, in this State, be, and the same is hereby abolished, and immediately after the passage of this act, there shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a Land Agent, who shall keep an office at Defiance, aforesaid, for the sale of all the lands of the State, which have heretofore been for sale at said office, and now remaining unsold. Also,

all lands which may hereafter, by any law of Congress, be ceded to the State.

Sec. 2. That said land agent shall hold his office for, and during the term of four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed, and shall have all the powers, and perform all the duties heretofore enjoined on the commissioner, according to law, and before entering upon the duties of his said office, the said land agent shall enter into bond, with three or more sureties, freeholders of the State of Ohio, to be approved by the Governor, payable to the State of Ohio, in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, conditioned for the paying over all moneys which may be received by said land agent, in his official capacity, and for the faithful discharge of all and singular the duties of his said office, and if the said land agent shall at any time fail to give such bond, with said sureties, or shall fail in making his returns, and paying over all moneys received by him in his official capacity, as required by law, his office shall be declared vacant, and it shall be the duty of the Governor to fill said vacancy, by appointment, with the advice and consent of the Senate, as prescribed in the first section of this act, if the General Assembly shall be in session at the time such vacancy shall occur, and if the General Assembly shall not be in session at such time, then, and in that case, the Governor shall fill such vacancy, by the appointment of some person to hold said office until the first session of the General Assembly succeeding such appointment, and until his successor is appointed and qualified; and the said agent, appointed under any of the provisions of this act, before entering upon the duties of his said office, shall take and subscribe to an oath or affirmation, before competent authority, to discharge faithfully and to the best of his skill and ability, all the duties of his said office; which oath or affirmation shall be endorsed upon his bond, as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. That said land agent shall receive, as a compensation for his services, the sum of three per centum on the amount of moneys received at his said office, in payment of lands sold by him as said agent.

Sec. 4. That the Land Commissioner of the State Land Office, at this time acting, shall deliver over all the books, papers, and all other property belonging to his office, to such person as may be appointed land agent under this act.

Sec. 5. That any person holding the office of land agent, shall not purchase, or enter, or be in any manner interested, either directly or indirectly, by himself, agent, or clerk, or any other person whatsoever, in the purchase of any lands belonging to the State, or which may hereafter be ceded to the State, and subject to sale at the office of which he is the agent; and any land agent hereafter appointed, agreeably to the provisions of this act, violating any of the provisions of the same, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars, and be removed from office, upon proof thereof being made to the Governor, whose duty it shall be forthwith to remove said agent; that the fine shall be recovered by civil action, in the name of the State of Ohio, which action shall be brought in the county wherein said land office is situated; and the amount recovered in said action shall be paid into the State Treasury, by the prosecuting attorney of such county; and it is hereby made the duty of such prosecuting attorney of such county, to prosecute in behalf of the State, all actions under the provisions of this section, for which service he shall be allowed a reasonable compensation, to be audited and allowed by the Auditor of State, and paid out of the money recovered in such actions.

Sec. 6. That said land shall be sold to actual settlers only, at seventy-five per cent, below the appraised value respectively; Provided, that any person who applies to purchase, for actual settlement, any of said land, at said reduction, shall, before any certificate, or other evidence of purchase or entry, is issued to him or her, by said land agent, make and subscribe an affidavit that it is, bona fide, his or her intention to enter upon and improve the said tract so purchased, within twelve months from and after said purchase, and that he or she has not made said purchase for the purpose of speculation, but for the purpose of procuring a home for himself, or herself and family, and that he or she is not the owner of any lot or tract of land whatever, which affidavit shall be witnessed by the land agent, and preserved by him with the records of his office, and no person who may apply to purchase, shall be permitted to purchase more than one quarter of a section of land, as aforesaid.

Sec. 7. That so soon as the purchaser or shall actually reside upon the tract by him or her purchased, at any time not exceeding eighteen months from the date of such purchase, and prove to the satisfaction of the land agent, the fact of his or her residence upon such tract, it shall be the duty of the land agent to certify the same to the Governor, and upon the receipt of such certificate of proof, that

the purchaser does actually reside upon his or her tract, so purchased, as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Governor to issue, or cause to be issued and delivered, a deed for the tract so purchased.

Sec. 8. That the affidavits required to be made by this act, may be made and subscribed before the agent, who is hereby authorized to administer oaths to such cases, or before any other officer authorized by law a general authority to administer oaths, for administering which oath, the said land agent shall be allowed to receive the sum of twenty-five cents.

Sec. 9. That it shall be the duty of said land agent to make return of all the sales of land made by him as such agent, and pay over to the Treasurer of the State all moneys received by him for the lands so sold, and fully settle with the Auditor of State, as often as used in three months, and at such time, oftener than three months, as the Auditor may direct, and the said land agent shall be governed by the instructions of the said Auditor of State, in relation to the time and manner of paying over such moneys; making returns, and settling with said Auditor, and the keeping of the books of his office.

Sec. 10. That in the event of the death of any purchaser, before the expiration of eighteen months from the time of his or her purchase, there has been a failure to actually reside upon the tract, by him or her so purchased, the title shall, in such case, vest in the heirs and legal representatives of such purchaser.

Sec. 11. That the appraisal of lands now subject to entry or sale, at the State land office, and all lands which may hereafter be ceded to the State, by any law of Congress, which have been heretofore appraised, in pursuance of law, at more than two dollars per acre, is hereby reduced to the sum of two dollars per acre, and shall be sold to actual settlers, at seventy-five per cent, reduction, agreeable to the sixth and seventh sections of this act.

Sec. 12. That the act passed February eighth, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, entitled "An act to establish the price of the Miami, Wabash, and Erie and Ohio Canal lands, and to secure their sale to actual settlers," and the act amendatory thereto, passed March 23, A. D. 1850, and the act to abolish the office of register and receiver of the State land office, at Defiance, to regulate the sale of lands at said office, and to create the office of land commissioner, passed April 16, A. D. 1852, and the act supplementary thereto, passed January 12, A. D. 1853, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

F. C. LE BLOND, Speaker of the House of Representatives, ROBERT LEE, President of the Senate, pro tem. May 1st, 1854.

AN ACT Supplementary to "An act to regulate the election, contest of election, and resignation of Justices of the Peace," passed March 11, 1853.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That if any Justice of the Peace shall neglect, or refuse, on demand made for that purpose, by the person entitled thereto, his agent or attorney, to pay over all money by him received in his official capacity, for the Justices of the Peace, or any one of them, may give notice to the trustees of the township in which such Justice of the Peace resides, of the refusal of such Justice of the Peace to pay over money collected by virtue of his office, and that he is unwilling to continue as surety for such Justice of the Peace.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the trustees, or City Council, upon such notice being given, to immediately inform such Justice of the Peace, in writing, of the refusal of his sureties to continue as such, and that he is required to give other or additional security; and if such Justice of the Peace shall give other security, to the satisfaction of such trustees or City Council, it shall be deemed a substitute for the first security, and shall release them from all further liability as surety for such Justice; and if such Justice shall fail to give other security to the satisfaction of such trustees or City Council, within ten days after having received a written notice from the trustees to that effect, such failure to give security shall be taken and deemed a resignation of his office, and the trustees shall proceed to fill such vacancy as in other cases.

F. C. LE BLOND, Speaker of the House of Representatives, ROBERT LEE, President of the Senate, pro tem. May 1st, 1854.

I, JOHN MONROE, Auditor in and for Putnam county, Ohio, do hereby certify that the foregoing laws have been carefully compared by me, and are in accordance with those certified to by the Secretary of State.

JOHN MONROE, Auditor.